



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

it among the different tribes of the islands. On April 6th the Filipinos opened fire upon a boat sent out by the Charleston. The Cruiser thereupon bombarded Dagupan. The Filipino army has since been reorganized at Calumpit, and at this writing Gen. MacArthur is leading his forces against the place. An attempt was made by the Filipinos on April 11th to cut off Gen. MacArthur from Manila. On April 18th Lieut. Gilmore and fourteen others were captured or slain by Filipinos. The fiercest fighting yet done took place on April 23rd, when Major Bell, with a detachment of cavalry, reconnoitring east of Malolos, was suddenly surrounded by the Filipinos. In the battle which ensued about fifty Americans were killed and wounded. South of Manila Gen. Lawton has made an expedition across Laguna de Bay, but after capturing several places, which he had not sufficient troops to hold, he has withdrawn and has now gone north to aid General MacArthur. There seems little prospect of hostilities ceasing any time soon. In the later conflicts the Filipinos, whose great losses seem not to have discouraged them, have inflicted more serious losses upon the United States forces than in the earlier ones. Gen. Otis's men are also suffering much from the intense heat. The time of the volunteers is out, and they are unwilling for the most part to remain longer, and are to be brought home. The President has ordered more regiments of the regulars to go to the Philippines, and the sad, deadly, degrading business of destroying the Filipinos, their villages and homes, in the name of humanity and civilization, is to go on.

Peace Work in Worcester.

Through the influence of Mr. William J. Mann, Mr. F. L. Hutchins, president of the Worcester Antiquarian Society, and others, much interest has been awakened in the Crusade movement in Worcester, Mass. As a result of a public meeting addressed by Mr. Mann, Mrs. Edwin D. Mead and Benjamin F. Trueblood, a committee was formed for work, and one thousand copies of the April number of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* purchased and distributed among the citizens of Worcester. In addition to this, considerable quantities of literature were secured by Worcester ladies, through Mrs. Mead, and distributed. Arrangements are being made through the leaders of the Christian Endeavor Societies for a large public meeting of the Endeavorers of the city, which it is to be hoped will prove a great success, and give a mighty impulse towards a wider public interest among the citizens of Worcester in the great cause of international brotherhood. The Worcester workers are deserving of the highest commendation for their earnest, persistent and intelligent efforts.

Harvard-Princeton Alliance Debate.

The subject of an Anglo-American Alliance was debated by Harvard and Princeton Universities at Princeton, N. J., on

the evening of April 5th. The question was: "Resolved, that a formal alliance between the United States and Great Britain for the protection and advancement of their common interests is advisable." President Patton of Princeton presided. The speakers were James Henry Northrup, Alfred Sewall Weston, Nathaniel Smith Reeves, representing Princeton, and S. B. Rosenthal, Henry F. Wolff, Wilbur Morse, for Harvard. The judges were Professor E. G. Phelps of Yale, J. B. Moore of Columbia and J. W. Jenks of Cornell University. The Harvard debaters maintained that such an alliance is not advisable, either on political or commercial grounds, and the judges rendered a decision in their favor.

Brevities.

The Brazilian government has accepted the proposal of the British government to submit to arbitration the question of the delimitation of the boundary of Guiana.

. . . The peaceful adjustment of the Anglo-French Central African boundary question by Lord Salisbury and Mr. Cambon is a great triumph of good sense. The settlement was made under the form of an additional article to the Niger Convention.

. . . Dr. Henry K. Carroll, the President's special commissioner to the island, will recommend that Porto Rico be given a territorial form of government. He believes the inhabitants fitted for it.

. . . The casualties among the United States troops in the Philippines from February 4th to April 4th, two months, were 184 killed and 976 wounded, a total of 1160, or a number of men nearly equal to one entire regiment. This takes no account of the losses by disease.

. . . During the Peace Crusade in England *one hundred and twenty* town meetings, convoked by the mayors, that is representing the entire municipality, were held within the months of January and February, and the number was greatly increased during March.

. . . George G. Mercer, Esq., of Philadelphia, recently delivered before the Society for Ethical Culture of that city an able and interesting address on "America's Contribution to International Peace."

. . . Count Muravieff has sent a circular to all the Russian diplomatic representatives abroad instructing them to convey the Czar's thanks to all those who, by letter or telegram, have expressed their approval of the Emperor's manifesto.

. . . The first step in Cuba toward independent government has been the establishment of a Cuban postal service entirely independent of the United States postal department. An order abolishing the military postal service in Cuba was issued at Washington on March 29th.

. . . The full stenographic report of the great meeting held in Tremont Temple, Boston, on the evening of April 4th, to protest against the present Philippine policy has been published in pamphlet and can be had by addressing the Secretary of the Anti-Imperialist League, Boston, and enclosing five cents.

. . . The American Sunday School Union, one of the great forces which are gradually but surely working out the peace of society, is to hold its Diamond Anniversary in Philadelphia on the 24th and 25th of May.

. . . Mr. William E. Dodge, the eminent publicist of New York City, has a strong article in the *Christian Endeavor World* of April 20th, on International Courts of Arbitration.

. . . Lord Chief Justice Russell of England has been appointed a member of the Venezuela Arbitration Tribunal to succeed the late Lord Herschell.

. . . When Baron Herschell, the most conspicuous member of the Joint High Commission, died in Washington on the first of March, the Supreme Court adjourned, for the first time in its history doing this as a mark of respect for a foreign statesman and jurist.

. . . In accordance with a suggestion of the Federation of Churches and Christian Workers, special services were held in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, on the evening of March 26th, to further the Czar's peace proposals. Addresses were made by Professor George Gunton and Dr. Charles L. Thompson.

In Gladstone's Day

AND NOW.

BY HEZEKIAH BUTTERWORTH.

He saw the growing wrong, and spoke:
 "The Afghan wills our arms to stay,
 And he is right; I take my stand;
 His waving spears ye may not charge!"
 Then free again the Oxus flowed,
 And open gleamed the mountain road.
 For great to be was more than large
 In Gladstone's day!

He saw the settled wrong, and spoke:
 "The Transvaal wills our arms to stay,
 And we were wrong; I take my stand;
 Her reeds of air ye shall not charge!
 Vee Boer, shall England justice lack?
 I your republic give you back!"
 For great to be was more than large
 In Gladstone's day!

The Afghan's heart so England won,
 The Hinterland to her gave way,
 And rose and set the unsullied sun
 On Afghan peak and Afric marge!
 Old England's flag was glory then
 When right was might, and men were men,
 And great to be was more than large
 In Gladstone's day

False is the war no poet sings,
 And false the pride that will not lower
 The flag to Justice—ours or king's—
 To rise in glory evermore.
 For to retreat for right is worth
 All alien victories of the earth,
 And great to be is more than large
 To-day!

— *Springfield Republican*.

Boston, April 4, 1899.

The Peace Crusade in Boston.

ORGANIZED LABOR'S CONTRIBUTION TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

ADDRESS OF MR. SAMUEL GOMPERS.

At the second of the peace meetings in Boston, held in Tremont Temple March 20th, Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, spoke in substance as follows:

Peace is usually disturbed by those having a sordid purpose. It is always the interest of the masses of the people to be at peace. Progress is usually interrupted when peace is interrupted. It has too often been true that wars are brought on by those who have power in governmental affairs, who have abused that power by unjustly treating the people over whom they ruled, and who sought then to divert attention from domestic injustice by foreign contests and conquests.

Mr. Gompers spoke at some length of the present war in the Philippines and of the question of "expansion", so called. He regarded the movement for expansion as really a movement actuated by desire for wider trade; and he deprecated a war upon the only people of Asia who had ever attempted to establish a republican form of government. The United States of America, he said, should not only be a powerful nation, a nation of might; but the republic of Washington and Jefferson and Lincoln and Wendell Phillips and Garrison and Sumner should always be in the right. When we depart from the right we lose that influence which we as a nation have exerted upon the progress of other nations. Returning then to the special subject of the address, he said:

The organizations of labor believe that a large standing army is always essential to maintain a policy of imperialism. We realize, too, that a large standing army is a menace to the liberties of the people and is always one of the causes contributing toward the rupture of peaceful relations among men. The army and the men who command it are desirous of exercising their profession, the butchery of man.

Our organizations aim always to lead the man, by association with his fellows, to realize that he does not live for himself alone and to feel that it is his duty to extend a fraternal hand to his brother-worker; thus he becomes broader and more intelligent. Organized labor recognizes that peace is necessary to successful industry and progress as air is to our lungs,—not only peace national but international. Peace, national or international is one of the underlying principles of the labor movement. And as we send our organizers from country to country, and organize not only the skilled workers but the unskilled as well, I look forward to a time when we shall not only inculcate peace among all classes in society, but when, if we cannot secure peace by intelligent action on the part of the powers that be, then the working people of all countries, united and federated, will refuse to make those articles and munitions of war that deal the death-blow to brother-men. I look to the dock-laborers to refuse to handle machines to destroy man; and I look to the seamen of the world to organize in a federation which shall extend the hand of fraternity and help to industry and commerce, but never to strike down a fellow-man.

It is one thing to declare for a principle and it is